

Two Injuries On Death Of Twelve in Hotel Fire

Six Women and Six Men Lose Lives in Hoboken Blaze; Three Others Not Expected to Recover

Only Six Bodies So Far Identified

Crowds Throng Morgue in Search of Friends or Relatives; Cigarette Be- lieved Cause of Tragedy

Two investigations of the fire in the Colonial Hotel, 41 Newark Street, Hoboken, which resulted in the death of six women and six men late Saturday night, were ordered yesterday by Bernard M. McElroy, Hoboken Director of Public Safety. One will be conducted by the Police Department to ascertain the manner in which the hotel was operated, and the second by the Fire Department to throw additional light on the circumstances of the tragedy.

Throng of persons from New York and surrounding towns whose friends or relatives were missing crowded the Hoboken morgue yesterday in an effort to identify the charred bodies of the victims. Many of the bodies were burned beyond possible recognition, and late last night the police said only six of the dead had been identified.

Three Others Near Death

One woman and two men, burned so badly physicians held out slight hope of their recovery, are in St. Mary's Hospital, and another woman, less seriously injured, is in Ackerson's Sanatorium, 259 Eighth Street, Jersey City, where she was taken by her companions, the police say, after he had rescued her from the burning building.

The known dead are:

John Schumacher, forty-two years old, 217 Second Street, Jersey City.

Daisy Gray, twenty-seven years old, 221 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City.

Henry Peterson, twenty-two years old, 539 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn.

Herman Linke, Irvington, N. J.

Emanuel Snider, twenty-eight years old, 205 Second Street, Jersey City.

Frank Logan, thirty-six years old, 221 First Street, Jersey City.

Joseph Riker, twenty-nine years old, who was with his widowed mother at 220 West Street, Jersey City. His brother made the identification. Riker was a veteran of the World War.

All except Mrs. Schumacher, who died last night, the heavy toll of life was largely due to the physical condition of the victims, as the building was amply supplied with fire escapes, to which open corridors afforded easy access. The fire started in a rooming house, and the firemen, who were called to the scene, found the hotel had gone through the corridors and knocked on each door in plenty of time to afford the occupants an opportunity to escape had they been alert.

Bottle of Whisky Found

There are features of the fatality into which the investigation of the Police Department is expected to delve. Police reported that in one of the rooms a bottle of whisky and two tumblers had been found, and there was an impression among the investigators yesterday that other similar evidence would come to light.

The exact origin of the fire is still undecided, but the consensus yesterday was that it started in the rooming house, which was occupied by a party of six, which was unoccupied. This room, No. 12, which abuts the air shaft, had just been vacated, and it is believed that the partying occupants left a burning cigarette, which came in contact with the bedding or other material.

When George Groll, a clerk, saw flames issuing from the door of the rooming house, near the desk, he began an investigation. By the time he had thrown the piles of linen and convinced himself the blaze was somewhere else, it was too late.

Navy Lieutenant Shot And Killed by Sentry

Officer Fired on at Norfolk When He Fails to Obey Command to Halt

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 30.—Lieutenant C. S. Taylor, a naval medical officer, was shot and instantly killed to-night by a sentry at the naval operating base when, it is alleged, he disregarded an order to halt.

Naval officers declined to give details of the affair, but it was learned that the officer, who was driving a Buick automobile, was entering what is known as East Camp, where valuable war materials are stored, guarded by sentries. He was said to have failed to heed the sentry's command to halt, and the sentry fired on him.

The sentry, who was carrying a machine gun, was killed by the officer's bullet. The officer was said to have been passing his gun access to the camp of the reservation, and friends were at a loss to explain his failure to obey unless he misunderstood the sentry's challenge.

Lieutenant Taylor was twenty-eight years old and was a native of Greenville, N. C.

Word of Welcome

A word of welcome was extended by employers to employees through a Tribune Help Wanted column. The Tribune Help Wanted column is a service of a wide-awake employer or seek employment. The Tribune Help Wanted column is a service of a wide-awake employer or seek employment. The Tribune Help Wanted column is a service of a wide-awake employer or seek employment.

Trotsky Issues Secret Orders on New Red Offensive; 72 Divisions Ready

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—Secret instructions regarding the "next Russian Bolshevik offensive" have been given army leaders by Leon Trotsky, Soviet Minister of War, at a conference just concluded at Moscow. It is asserted the Bolsheviks have fifty-two divisions of infantry and twenty divisions of cavalry along the Polish and Rumanian fronts. Reports received here state the Soviet government has established six army headquarters, which are located at Baku, Kazan, Rostov, Moscow, Perm and Omsk.

Tartar Bolshevik troops have entered the town of Kasvin, ninety miles northwest of Teheran, and British forces in the latter city are reported to have begun a withdrawal, it is said in dispatches received here to-day.

Alfred T. White, Philanthropist, Drowns Skating

Body Taken From Lake at Central Valley After Long Search, W. A. Harriman Aiding in All-Night Hunt

Hat on Ice Gives Clue

Brooklyn Engineer, Author, Merchant Built First Suc- cessful Tenement House

Alfred Treadway White, seventy-five years old, engineer, author, merchant, philanthropist and sociologist, who in 1876 erected the first successful tenement houses in the United States, and in the same year, built the first seaside home for summer relief for poor children, was drowned Saturday night while skating on Forest Lake, near Central Valley, N. Y. His body was found yesterday after searching parties, including one led by W. Averell Harriman, had spent all night and part of the day in the woods and open country within a radius of several miles of the lake.

Mr. White, who lived at 40 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and who was a member of the New York Yacht Club, was wearing a dark overcoat, a hat and a pair of trousers. His hat, which was found on the ice, was a clue to his identity. The body was recovered several hours later.

Mr. White was born in Brooklyn May 28, 1845, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth White. He attended the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute in 1862 and from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy in 1865 with the degree of civil engineer. In 1890 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in recognition of his work in housing reform. Mr. White married Anna Louise Lyman of Brooklyn, on May 29, 1873. Mrs. White died last May.

Mr. White had been a merchant in New York since 1866. About 1872 he began to devote his time to building tenement houses. In 1876 he erected the first successful tenement houses in the country, and this was followed in 1877, 1878 and 1879 by the construction of other buildings. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the United Nations Club, the Hamilton and Engineers' (Brooklyn) Club. He was the author of "Improved Dwellings for the Laboring Classes," "Better Homes for Workingmen" and "Sunlight Tenements."

Mr. White attended the Church of the Saviour, Pierpont Street, Brooklyn. Deeply interested in the American Red Cross, he had for years been the chief figure in the Brooklyn chapter and served for a time as a member of the executive committee of the national organization.

Head of Charities Bureau

He was for twenty-five years president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, a director of the City and Suburban Homes Company for building improved homes and tenements, trustee of the Phipps buildings, for the same purpose, and trustee of the Russell Foundation. Mr. White was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the United Nations Club, the Hamilton and Engineers' (Brooklyn) Club. He was the author of "Improved Dwellings for the Laboring Classes," "Better Homes for Workingmen" and "Sunlight Tenements."

Red Propaganda Seized In Paris Passport Raids

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The homes of several alien refugees in Paris, mostly Slavs, were searched by the police to-day on the ground that some of the refugees possessed and used false passports. No arrests were made, but documents in German and Russian found.

The Temps and Liberte to-day published reports of the existence in Paris of a Soviet organization, at the head of which they say is a man named Abramovitch, who goes under the name of Dr. Zelenaky. The newspapers allege that he is an emissary of Leon Trotsky, Russian Soviet Minister of War and Marine, and that he represented Trotsky at the recent Socialist congress in Tours.

During the raids the police seized a printing plant, the newspapers assert, and discovered several documents intended for use as propaganda.

Eighty Men, Women and Children Driven to Street; Many Escape Over Roofs

Fire that swept through three floors of a five-story tenement at 7 Livingston Street early yesterday badly burned sixteen persons, one of them a fireman, and drove eighty men, women and children to the street. Thirteen of the injured were taken to Voltaire and Guvernour hospitals.

The blaze started on the ground floor, quickly licked its way up the stairway to the second floor, and when the firemen arrived flames were shooting from the top of the building. The fire spread by the stairs cut off, fled to the roof.

By means of an aerial ladder members of Engine Company 55 clambered to the roof and aided women and children to adjoining structures and down fire escapes to safety.

Dominick Scallia, his wife, Mary, and their three children, who lived on the second floor, were intercepted by firemen on their way to the roof and the children saved from hurt. The father and mother were burned and removed to Voltaire Hospital.

Fireman Jeremiah Hopkins, of Engine Company 55, was overcome by the smoke while helping tenants to the roof. He was treated at Guvernour Hospital.

Ultimatum of Premiers Given to German Envoy

Note Accompanying Document Suggests Grave Situation If Edict Is Not Obeyed

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The document signed by the Supreme Council of the Allies last night, by which the reparations and disarmament decisions of the Allies were conveyed to Germany, was delivered to-day to Charles Bergmann, German Under Secretary of State for the Treasury and head of the German delegation in Paris, with a letter of transmittal marked "confidential." The letter, with two notes on reparations and disarmament, totals 2,500 words.

The letter of transmittal, which is dated January 29, reads:

"Sir: The Allied conference, which met in Paris from the 24th to the 29th of January, 1921, has taken the following decisions:

"1. As regards the disarmament of Germany, the Allied governments have decided that Germany must disarm to a level which will make it impossible for her to wage war against any of her neighbors.

(Continued on page three)

Britain to Let Paris Adjust Debt to U. S.

Present Plan of Premiers Is to Call Off All Inter- est Obligations and Have Principal Stand

42-Year Payment Term Suggested

German Bonds To Be Sold to America to Extend It Will Accept Them

By Ralph Courtney
Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, while here attending the Allied Supreme Council, is said to have seized the opportunity to discuss with Premier Briand the question of the Allies' debts to America. The discussion is reported to have resulted in an understanding that all negotiations with America regarding the possible remission of the debts be left in the hands of France. Lloyd George maintained his previous attitude that whatever England might be prepared to do in this matter depended on the views held by America.

If America takes a lenient attitude regarding the money owed it by England, then the latter would do the same by France.

It is understood that during the last conversations the idea of rearranging the capital sums owed among the Allies was abandoned. Negotiations will be begun with the proposal that the Allies relinquish claims for interest on the sums owed, leaving the capital standing. As to this capital sum, it will be suggested that America accept payment over the forty-two years covered by the German indemnity.

America will be offered German bonds in payment for Europe's debts in any amount she is willing to accept. England's acceptance of German bonds in payment of France's debt to her will depend on the number of bonds America will take from England.

Tempo Analyzes Indemnity

The semi-official Temps to-night makes the following calculation regarding the figure of Germany's indemnity:

"Calculated at 5 per cent interest, the present value of fixed annuities (exclusive of various sums which the export tax will produce) should, barring error, be 85,758,000,000 gold marks. In the extreme case of Germany being able to pay all the fixed annuities by May 1—this, of course, is impossible, but it is used as an illustration—the 8 per cent allowed by the Allies on advance payments would reduce the total capital of the debt to 53,296,000,000 gold marks.

"Of course, the export tax must be added to the fixed annuities, and there should also be added—at any rate this is our interpretation and we shall be happy to hear that it is exact—20,000,000,000, which the Versailles treaty requires before May 1, 1921. But Germany, already has paid on account of this the sum of 1,000,000,000 gold marks, 8,000,000,000, and as for the 12 per cent export on exports this follows the development of German prosperity without interfering with her trade.

Financial experts reckon that the export tax will produce an average of 2,000,000,000 gold marks annually, beginning May 1, 1921.

When Premier Briand goes before the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday and submits the reparations and disarmament protocol adopted by the Supreme Council he will experience little difficulty in obtaining approval, according to the comment of most of the French newspapers.

Briand Exhausted by Ordeal

The Premier is now in the country resting after six days of strenuous work, as hard as any ever done by a first statesman in office.

Briand is France's bohemian Premier. Friends of Lloyd George say of the Welshman in jest that he can both read and write, but doesn't know the difference between the two. He is a kind of opium intoxication and conjured up piles of billions like an Oriental who in that state dreams of the joys of Paradise. For Germany these decisions are merely curiosities, possessing a certain psychological interest.

In spite of German's experiences under the Versailles treaty, the German people are united on this point and no German government could or would agree to the Paris decisions.

Found in Waste Basket

Thomas W. Hyatt, regarded as one of the most alert men on the staff of the State Department, was a bottle of Scotch whisky found in a waste basket at his home last night, a woman, who said she was Mrs. André de Coppet, Miss Juliette de Coppet and André de Coppet.

When information regarding the mysterious seizure was sought at the State Department last night, a woman, who said she was Mrs. André de Coppet, said that a great mistake had been made and that the matter would be cleared up by to-day at the office of Byron R. Newton, Collector of Customs.

It was admitted by the woman that there had been some difficulty with the customs officials, but the identity of the traveler on the vessel docked, given 314 West Eighty-fifth Street, as her address was not disclosed.

Singer Quickly Exonerated

Hyatt informed the deputy surveyor that the empty box denoted a hasty and careless disposition of its contents, and immediately the deputy surveyor (Continued on next page)

Wilson Has Peace Conference Data Arranged for Coming Book

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson is having collected and arranged for ready reference all papers and documents in his possession relating to the Paris peace conference, with a view to the preparation of a book on the negotiations.

The President in making these preparations, it was learned to-day, has accepted the volunteered services of Ray Stannard Baker, who was attached to the American Peace Commission. Mr. Baker during the last two weeks has spent several hours each day at the White House putting into shape all available data on the peace conference in the President's possession.

While it is not believed that the President contemplates beginning the actual work of writing or dictating the proposed book during the few remaining weeks of his term of office, it is understood that he has in mind the inauguration of real work upon it shortly after his retirement to private life. It is known that Mr. Baker has only undertaken the task of arranging the material and that his duties do not include in any way the literary workman-ship.

Friends of the President are understood to have urged upon him for some time past the desirability of recording from the viewpoint of an official American participant events of such monumental importance as took place in Paris during the peace negotiations. They have pointed out that one who played such a major role as he did and whose decisions later became the subject of such violent controversy both in the United States and abroad could not afford to lose the opportunity of setting before the world the motives behind the many disputed decisions, which involve Shantung, Fiume, Danzig, the Anglo-Franco-American alliance and the Russian question.

Officials close to the President have said recently that whatever the President might write after his retirement from the White House would not be an autobiography in form, as the President's preference always has been toward history as a form of literary expression.

Legislature Is Expected To Order a City Inquiry

Overwhelming Sentiment for Investigation Said to Have Been Created by New-Found Evidence

Two State Probes Now Seem Certain

Opposition Swept Aside as Leaders at Albany Obtain Facts First Hand

From a Staff Correspondent
ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The opposition to a legislative investigation of the charges of graft and corruption lodged against the Hyman administration virtually has been overwhelmed by the mass of evidence laid before the legislative leaders in the last two weeks, and it is believed to be only a question of a few days before the committee of legislators is appointed.

Senator Clayton R. Lusk and Speaker H. Edmund Machold, in particular, have recently received convincing evidence of grave irregularities throughout the administration of New York City affairs as conducted by the Hyman-Hearst-Tammany combination. This has served to stimulate a demand among the lawmakers which had already acquired formidable momentum.

Ever since the introduction of the resolution creating a joint legislative committee to investigate the administration by Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson and Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg the legislative leaders have been overwhelmed with demands from private citizens and civic bodies for a thorough inquiry.

No Choice for Legislature

Those who have been fighting the underground opponents of the investigation have met their appeal of "don't investigate, lest it hurt the political situation in New York City" with a sketch of the conditions obtaining in the Hyman administration, which caused one of the legislative leaders to observe:

"If one-tenth of it is true, the Legislature has no choice but to create a committee to investigate the charges."

The facts laid before the legislative leaders concern several city departments, especially the Police Department, of which several members have been indicated on evidence and leads furnished by The Tribune after the matter had been presented to the grand jury by ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman.

The legislative leaders were convinced by the extent and seriousness of the charges that it would be utterly impossible for any grand jury, limited in its jurisdiction by the borders of the county in which it sits, to make an adequate investigation. A legislative investigating committee, with power to sit in any part of the state, and with all the power of the Legislature, would be able to do it, could overcome this difficulty.

The mass of material submitted to the leaders here contains evidence which has only been hinted at, and then in the most suggestive sort of way, in the newspaper.

Involved in the charges laid before the legislative leaders are city officials and men who are high in the councils of Tammany Hall.

Convinced by Graft Charges

Equally convincing were the reports of members of the Lockwood committee concerning graft charges which that committee could not investigate because of its limited powers. And the story told by these legislators concerning the manner in which \$1,000,000 of state bonds was to be divided among a few who were interested in the put contracts on the courthouse site, removing any doubt as to the need of a sweeping investigation.

The need of an investigation was formally recognized by Governor Miller in his first message to the Legislature. The Governor asked for the extension of his powers under the Morland act, so that he could appoint a committee to investigate New York City departments.

The Governor's commission, when appointed for this purpose, will in all probability confine itself to inquiring into the methods of administration, so that structural defects, when found, may be remedied by legislative enactment.

When many assumed that the Governor intended to do the investigating of members of graft and corruption and that this would put an end to a legislative investigation he let it be known that it was his belief that both investigations might well run at the same time, under any class.

Action on the proposal of Senator Robinson and Assemblyman Steinberg for the investigation may be expected toward the end of next week.

Whitman May Seek Five More Indictments To-day

The grand jury investigation of the Hyman administration in general and the Police Department in particular, being directed by ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, as Special Assistant District Attorney, will be continued regardless of the appointment of a legislative body to conduct such an inquiry.

This was made clear last night by those close to Mr. Whitman. He has

Well to Keep Our Hands On Our Guns, Says Sims

URGES IMPORTANCE OF SMALLER
CRAFT OVER CAPITAL SHIPS
IN SPRINGFIELD ADDRESS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30.—The importance of smaller naval craft as compared with capital ships was emphasized in an address by Admiral William S. Sims, at a Y. M. C. A. meeting in the Auditorium here this afternoon. Admiral Sims declared that if Germany had had as many submarines at the beginning of the war as she had at the end, the war would have been a speaking German in this country.

The Admiral urged the need for intelligent interest in the military forces by civilians and closed his address with the statement:

"We have lived without the pressure of the probability of war. I do not know what is going to take place in the immediate future, but we might as well have our hands on our guns."

In a statement following his talk the Admiral said that his recent remarks on the Irish question were based on historical facts and that he would repeat them when the occasion offered. Complaint was made to Secretary Daniels recently regarding an address made by Admiral Sims.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED

TO EAST COAST AND WEST COAST 6:30 P. M.
DAILY. TRAIN DE LUXE. No extra fare.
Fare for Southern Cooking-Pied.
Chicken, Virginia Ham, Muffins, Reserves.
144 B'way. Tel. Mad. 54, 1971.
—Adv.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED

TO EAST COAST AND WEST COAST 6:30 P. M.
DAILY. TRAIN DE LUXE. No extra fare.
Fare for Southern Cooking-Pied.
Chicken, Virginia Ham, Muffins, Reserves.
144 B'way. Tel. Mad. 54, 1971.
—Adv.